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BRAZILIAN BULLETIN

Published by the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
(Under the Dept. of Industry & Commerce of the Ministry of Labor, Industry & Commerce of Brazil)

University of Illinois
JUN - 1 1960
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Vol. XVI | MAY 1, 1960 | No. 373

Brasília Has Become the National Capital

Brasília Motif Of Trade Fair

Brazilian Pavilion to Take The Form of Presidential Palace of the Dawn

The theme of the Brazilian pavilion at the Fourth World Trade Fair to be held at the New York Coliseum will be the new capital of Brazil, which was officially opened on April 21. The Trade Fair will take place from May 4 through May 14.

Imitates Architecture

The Brazilian exhibit will reproduce the architectural lines of the new capital, Mr. Francisco Medaglia, Director of the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau in New York, stated in an interview to the press before he left to participate in the inauguration of Brasilia. The central motif will be a reproduction of the Palace of the Dawn, the columns of which, with their upward sweep symbolizing the aviation age, have become the visual representation of the newest of world capitals.

Within the pavilion, the many products of Brazil will be shown to the more than half a million persons who are expected to flock to the Brazilian exhibit. This will be the first time that it will be possible to mass display the many additional items produced in Brazil as a result of the current industrialization program of the Nation.

To Show Nation's Growth

"We are happy," Mr. Medaglia declared, "to be able to bring together in one place so much information on Brazil's up-to-date progress. We shall show not only the phenomenal industrialization

(*See Page* 3)

Seat of Government Transferred Inland After Two Centuries in Rio de Janeiro

President Kubitschek Leads The Nation in Ceremonies Setting Historic Occasion

Brazil now has a new national capital. On April 21 the Government offices were officially declared to be in the interior capital of Brasília, located some six hundred miles from the old capital of Rio de Janeiro, the seat of Federal power for just three years short of two centuries.

Greetings from His Holiness

The moment of the transfer came just after midnight when a solemn high mass was celebrated by the Papal Legate, His Eminence Manoel Cardinal Cerejeira. There were salutations from His Holiness, Pope John XXIII, broadcast directly from Rome to the Brazilian people, blessing the new capital.

As President Kubitschek led the ceremonies he was cheered by a crowd of some 150,000 persons. The Marine band finished its playing of the national anthem, the city's lights flashed on. Brazil had a new Federal District.

Distinguished Guests

Eighteen hundred special invitations had gone out to foreign guests. Fifty-six foreign delegations were at the ceremonies. His Excellency John Moors Cabot represented the United States.

(*See Page* 4)

The Symbol of Brasília Theme of Brazilian Pavilion

Workmen are busy making a reality of the above shown sketch of the Brazilian pavilion to be installed at the Fourth Annual United States World Trade Fair to be held at the New York Coliseum from May 4 through May 14. The project seeks to capture the simple and distinctive lines of the architecture of the most famous building in newly dedicated Brasília, the Palace of the Dawn, the residence of the President. The exhibit will have a Brasília motif but will promote all Brazilian products and tourism. Over half a million people are expected to flock to the pavilion. Members of the staff of the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau will be on hand to answer trade and tourism inquiries.

Petrobrás Records Net High of Cr$9,477,384,690

Profits Are Up By 76 Per Cent

National Oil Authority's Active Working Capital Is Cr$26,000,000,000

Petrobrás recorded a net profit in 1959 of Cr$9,477,384,690, a record amount. The National Oil Authority has a capital of Cr$-26,000,000,000. This year's net is given as a whopping seventy-six per cent over the results of last year.

10% Dividend Due

Gross revenues for 1959 came to Cr$41,700,000,000, and operational costs and debt amortization totalled Cr$32,500,000,000. According to *Visão*, the businessman's weekly, which reports a summary of the last annual report Petrobrás will be able to declare a ten per cent dividend.

Such a distribution will amount to Cr$2,000,000,000. A reserve of Cr$450,000,000 is being set up for employee participation in the profits of the company. An additional sum of Cr$2,400,000 will be set aside for the Executive Board members and the directors.

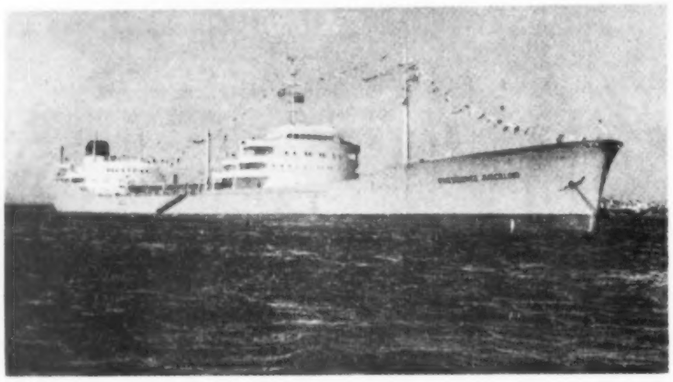
Investments made during 1959 to cover the cost of prospecting, drilling, purchase of equipment and the like came to Cr$13,000,-000,000. Recoverable reserves at the end of the year totalled more than six hundred million barrels, a substantial rise from the four hundred eighteen million barrels in its reserves at the end of 1958.

227 Wells Dug

A record number of oil wells were drilled last year. The report gives the figure as 227. In 1958 139 wells were dug. As of December 31, there were 11,463 registered shareholders, who held a total of 518,619 shares.

National petroleum production amounted to 23,589,872 barrels. The daily average is given as 64,622 barrels. Of this total, 10,-842,099 barrels were exported. National consumption of petroleum in 1959 averaged approximately two hundred and twenty-five thousand barrels daily.

Petrobrás Oil Tanker



Oil tankers like the "Presidente Juscelino," shown above, are the pride of the Petrobrás fleet. With capacity of 33,000 tons of oil, the ship moves at sixteen knots. Its three pumps each have the power to deliver 1,000 cubic meters of cargo an hour. The vessel joined the Petrobrás fleet in 1959.

1960's Pan American Week Stressed Importance of Trade to the Americas

This Year's Celebration Is The Seventieth Anniversary of Organization's Origin

Because Holy Week this year included April 14, which is Pan-American Day, Pan American Week was celebrated a week later, that is, beginning on Monday, April 18. There were many events commemorating this important Hemisphere holiday.

Trade Huge

All during the period the accent was on the Americas and the continental solidarity of the Americas. Speeches were made by national leaders stressing this theme. Emphasis was also placed upon trade. In Washington it was revealed that the commerce which takes place between the Americas represents the largest trade in the world.

Trade was the basis of the formation of the Pan American Union, now a part of the Organization of American States. This voluntary association is now celebrating its seventieth year. The Union was established on April 14, 1890. Its purpose was to "Promote good relations among the American republics through trade relationships and exchange of information pertaining to commerce.

New York Mayor Speaks

In New York, Mayor Robert F. Wagner opened Pan American Week with a salute to those whose goal is freedom for "every man and woman in this hemisphere." At a symbolic tree planting ceremony in the rotunda of City Hall, Mr. Wagner said the work of Pan Americanism would be full accomplished only when everyone in this hemisphere enjoyed not only freedom by the "constitutionally guaranteed rights to the rewards of his or her achievements."

The Brazilian Government Trade Bureau participated in various ceremonies. At its Sara Kubitschek Auditorium it presented several musical programs illustrative of Brazil and her good neighbors. It provided materials on Brazil for a number of the celebrations marking the week. Its staff was especially conspicuous at the Pan American Luncheon, held on April 20, when several lovely senhoritas from the Bureau lent typically charming Brazilian atmosphere to the repast. Guests of honor were prominent Latin American representatives of several large industrial firms and travel organizations.

Companies Form To Make Pig Iron

Eight New Firms Are Listed With Data on Production; Note on Sponge Iron

The State of Minas Gerias, general mines in English, has been described as having a chest of iron in a heart of gold. That chest of iron is gradually being unlocked to make its resources more generally available.

Capital and Output

Within the last few months, the American Chamber of Commerce reports from Rio de Janeiro, eight new companies have been formed in that state to exploit pig iron in a heart of gold.

1) Companhia Siderúrgica Itaminas, in Itauna, with a capital of Cr$18,000,000 and a planned production of 1,200 tons monthly; 2) Siderúrgica Tiete Limitada, in Divinôpolis, with a capital of Cr$10,000,000 and a planned production of six hundred tons monthly; 3) Siderúrgica Progresso Limitada, also in Divinópolis, with a capital of Cr$10,000,000 and also a 600 ton monthly production; 4) Indústria Brasileira de Siderúrgica Limitada, in Matosinhos, with a capital of Cr$7,-000,000.

5) Siderúrgica Nordeste Limitada, in Sete Lagoas, with a capital of Cr$15,000,000; 6) Siderúrgica Matosinhos Limitada, in Matosinhos, with a capital of Cr$-12,000,000; 7) Ferrusina Siderúrgica Gafanhoto Limitada, in Gafanhoto, with Cr$11,000,000 in capital and a planned production of 600 tons monthly; 8) Usina Siderúrgica Pedra Negra S.A., in Itauna, with a capital of Cr$-20,000,000.

Vale do Rio Doce

In another development, the Companhia Vale do Rio Doce, the largest exporter of iron ore in Brazil, which also operates from the State of Minas Gerais, has announced that it is forming a subsidiary to exploit the industrialization of ores of low grade iron content with a view toward producing sponge iron. Local industry will benefit.

Visit Brazil's Pavilion at the World Trade Fair!

At the Coliseum May 4th — 14th

Palace of the Dawn Model To Be Used for Display of Items Featured

(*From Page* 1)

of the last few years, but will also try to promote Brazil as the New World's number one tourist country.

"The Trade Fair will be an excellent medium for selling travel to Brazil since the half million people who will come are prospective travelers abroad. This is a very good time to visit Brazil.

Conferences Available

"Businessmen who come to the Fair will find the staff of the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau in New York eager and able to talk over trade prospects with them We are always ready to show how Brazil can fit into the expansion program of North American business firms. Our experience is wide in bringing aid to medium sized firms whose resources do not allow them to have their South American manufacturing and marketing research departments. We perform the same services for Brazilian business firms, too, so that we are in an excellent position to act as intermediaries."

Mr. Medaglia also explained that the emphasis on the interior of Brazil would be expressed in some of the decorations of the pavilion. Some of the most beautiful eighteenth century sculpture is to be found in the interior State of Minas Gerais, much of it the work of an arthritically crippled, self-taught craftsman, Antônio Francisco Lisbôa, affectionately known as Aleijadinho. His biblical prophets belong to world art. One of them will be on view in reproduction.

Electronic Responses

Other features will be a large wall map which will illuminate the states of Brazil and show their contribution to the national economy. Questions concerning the statistics of Brazil will be answered by a machine.

Why Not Include a Trip to Brazil When Next You Make Travel Plans?

It Is a Vacation Wonderland Which Provides Every Kind Of Tourist Attraction

This is a good time to plan for a visit to Brazil. Perhaps you have not given the matter much thought, perhaps you are seeing Brazil "for the first time" at the Brazilian Pavilion of the World Trade Fair, or perhaps you have stirrings within you that you would like to see this fabulous country. This article is intended for you.

Really Worth While

Brazil is one of the world's most worthwhile tourist spots because the country has everything that a traveler wishes. Rio de Janeiro always appears in any list of the half-dozen most beautiful or most fascinating or most enjoyable cities. São Paulo, as President Eisenhower recently remarked, is one of the fastest growing cities in the world. As such it is certainly worth seeing.

For natural beauty the Falls of Iguaçu cannot be matched anywhere. The magical spell of Northern Brazil, with the Amazon and its many tributaries, provides a lifetime of excitement in a short stay. And now of course there is Brasília, the new National capital so recently inaugurated. There are many other reasons for visiting Brazil, as, for instance, the southernmost State of Rio Grande do Sul with its fabulous barbecues and state-grown wines, which even the French have imported.

Information Available

Experience teaches that it is best to consult a travel agent to expedite your journey. Or if you have made up your mind as to a plane flight or boat trip the transportation company will be glad to help you. The Brazilian Government Trade Bureau's Travel Department is always at your service with its experienced native personnel and an array of maps, charts and schedules. The services of the Bureau are free and gladly given.

It is best to spend no less than three days in Rio de Janeiro and to select a hotel which is either in the heart of the city or one at Copacabana Beach. A centrally located hostelry will make it easier to see the many, many things in the heart of the city, its fine cultural and entertainment offerings. Staying at Copacabana will provide the pleasures of the surf no matter what the season of the year. In Copacabana, too, the many members of the foreign set make their residence, and those who do not speak Portuguese, the language of Brazil, will find many of their countrymen. It should be pointed out that the most popular foreign language in Brazil is English so that many Brazilians can easily converse with foreigners.

To São Paulo

A plane trip to São Paulo lasts less than an hour. No previous arrangements for tickets are necessary. Just appear at Santos Dumont Airport. In addition to touring the city, side trips should also be taken to Santos and neighboring Guarujá and São Vicente. One should also see Campinas and some of the nearby coffee plantations.

From São Paulo a trip to Brasília can be arranged. Allow the airline which sells you the transportation to make suggestions about your stay in the new capital.

BOGOTA, N. J., HIGH SCHOOL HEARS BRAZILIAN OFFICIAL

The students of the Bogota, New Jersey, High School had occasion to learn a good deal about Brazil at an assembly recently. It all happened when Sr. Júlio Conceição, a member of the Brazilian Treasury Delegation, had his automobile stall on one of the streets of this suburban town.

Helped by the students who were taking a course in mechanics, Sr. Conceição, when his identity became known, was invited to be the speaker at the assembly. He addressed the students on "Brazil." The Brazilian national anthem was also played.

Poços de Caldas To Treat Uranium

Admiral Octocília Cunha and Leading Minas Officials At Cornerstone Laying

Poços de Caldas, hot springs in English translation, is the name of a famous spa resort in the State of Minas Gerais near the border with São Paulo. It is only an hour and a half by plane from Rio de Janeiro, from which it attracts large numbers of people to its thermal springs.

Atomic Age Spa

Now Poços de Caldas is also to become important for its usefulness to the atomic age. The cornerstone of a plant to process uranium was recently laid in the Health Mecca in a ceremony which attracted a number of important Brazilian dignitaries. In addition to the Governor of the State, Sr. Bias Fortes, and the State Treasurer, Sr. Tancredo Neves, Admiral Octacílio Cunha, president of the National Commission on Nuclear Energy and an internationally recognized expert on the atom, attended.

The plant will have an annual capacity of 10,000 tons of ore. From this approximately sixty tons of impure sodium uranate will be obtained. The purification of sodium uranate will be carried out in another plant for which plans have already been drawn.

Admiral Octacílio Cunha stated that the joint cost of the equipment in the two plants will be US-$6,000,000, with building construction budgeted at Cr$270,-000,000.

Atom Application Needed

The lack of high thermal coal as one of her natural resources has prompted Brazil to spur research into the use of atomic energy, especially for generating electrical power in areas where natural water power is not adequate.

The use of atomic energy for steam generating plants would help Brazil to amplify her desperately short electrical output. With the addition of one million kilowatts in 1959, Brazil has now a total capacity of just under five million kilowatts.

Brasília Officially Proclaimed Nation's Capital

Government Seat Is Moved Inland

Ceremonies All Over Nation Mark Historic Occasion; Many Messages Come

(*From Page 1*)

Among the other distinguished visitors from the United States were Mr. Samuel Waugh, president of the United States Export-Import Bank, and Mrs. Waugh; Mr. William T. Moore, president of the Moore-McCormack Lines and Mrs. Moore; Mr. James Mitchell, vice-president of the Chase Manhattan Bank; Mr. Oscar E. Naumann, the editor-in-chief of the Journal of Commerce and Mrs. Naumann; Mr. and Mrs. Berent Friele; Mr. George Robbins of the American Food Corporation; Mr. James William Rowe, of the Institute of Governmental Affairs; and Mr. Henry Raymont of the United Press-International.

At the conclusion of the midnight mass the guests dispersed to their hotels to reassemble at 8 a.m. for reveille. President Kubitschek himself raised the national flag over Brasília and then received the diplomatic corps. At 9:30 a.m. the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government were installed. During the cabinet meeting President Kubitschek declared that Brasília was evidence of the capability of this Nation of 65,000,000 people to harness its strength and solve the major problems besetting it.

States Cost

He said that the new capital, which has already cost something more than US$200,000,000, would bring about the economic integration of Brazil and serve as a springboard for the conquest of the Amazon region for useful purposes.

Congress, which met in joint session, declared itself constituted in the new capital of the Republic. President Kubitschek's reception of the ambassadors symbolized the transfer of the seat of the Nation's Chief Executive to Brasília from Rio de Janeiro, which had been the capital since 1763.

President Hailed

Dr. Kubitschek attended the joint session of the Congress, the first time since he became President in 1956 that he has appeared before that body. He was saluted by Vice President João Goulart and the majority leaders of both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies as having brought to reality the Brazilian dream of an inland capital.

Mr. Eisenhower's Message

President Eisenhower sent Dr. Kubitschek a message which stated: "You will recall how greatly I was impressed during our meeting at Brasília last February with the extraordinary accomplishment of the Government and people of Brazil in building this inspiring new capital. On this joyful occasion of the inauguration of your great city of the future, I wish to renew my congratulations to Your Excellency on your vision and achievement and on the splendid pioneering spirit of Brazil."

Another colorful ceremony that morning was the installation of the Archdiocese of Brasília by the Apostolic Nuncio in Brazil, Msgr. Armando Lombardi, and the installation in office of the Archbishop of Brasília, Dom José Milton de Almeida Baptista.

Monument Unveiled

After luncheon the unveiling of the commemorative monument took place. It was at this spot that the Joint Declaration of Brasília was made on February 23, when United States President Dwight Eisenhower and President Juscelino Kubitschek affixed their signatures to a document calling for "a hemispheric crusade for economic development." The statement concludes with "economic

Illustrated Forty-Eight Page Booklet on Brasília Available

To mark the opening of Brasília, the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau in New York has prepared a forty-eight page pamphlet with the name of the new capital of Brazil as its title. Its cover shows the Presidential Palace and bears the legend "Brazil's Dream City, A Capital for the Jet Age."

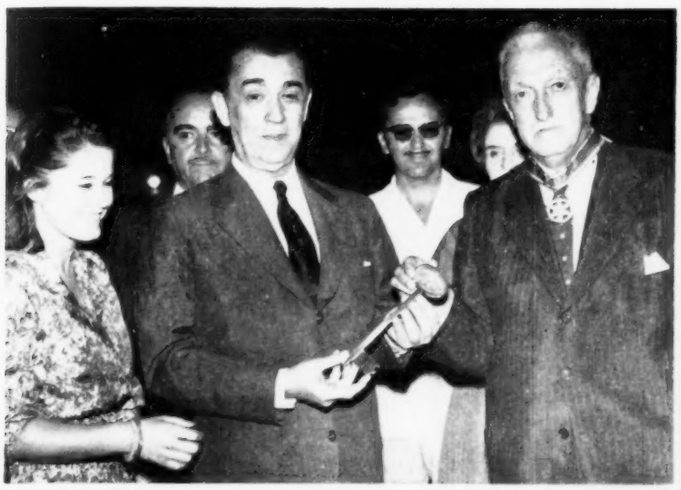
The handsomely illustrated work describes the development of the new capital from suggestion to reality. It contains a plan of the city broken down into blocks, a map of Brazil featuring the distances from the new capital to the Nation's principal cities and views of the city and its architectural masterpieces. A portrait of President Kubitschek serves as frontispiece.

Copies are available free on request in writing to the Bureau. Schools requiring a quantity may have them on official request.

Saying Goodbye to Catete

President and Sra. Kubitschek and their daughters are shown leaving their official residence in Rio de Janeiro, Catete Palace, on April 20, just prior to their flying to Brasília for the inauguration ceremonies. Catete Palace, a magnificent granite and rose marble structure of three stories, was built in 1862 and had been the Presidential Palace since 1897. In the entrance hall shown, the bronzes are the work of the sculptor Chaves Pinheiro and were cast at the Rio de Janeiro mint. All the floors are of highly polished marquetry; the staircase, which the group is descending, is of marble. The background is of gilt bronze and beautiful vitraux. The art work is by Italian and Brazilian artists.

Receiving the Key to Brasília



On April 20 President Kubitschek received from Sr. Israel Pinheiro, the director of Novacap, the Authority which built Brasília, the key to the city. In the official ceremony Sr. Pinheiro wore his Order of Merit awarded him for his service to the Nation. He had been in charge of the epoch-making project from the day of its inception.

Raising the Flag Over Brasília

President Kubitschek started the official inauguration ceremonies at Brasília when at eight o'clock in the morning he raised the national flag following the sound of reveille by the band of the Battalion of the Guard. After the flag had been raised, the national anthem was played. The Vice President of the Republic, Sr. João Goulart, is at the extreme right.

development will lead toward greater prosperity and harmony for all."

The official orator at this ceremony was Professor Guilherme de Almeida, who bears the title "the prince of Brazilian poets."

At 4:30 p.m. there was a military parade which passed in review before President Kubitschek and his military staff as well as the military attaches and other invited guests. Directly behind them marched the army of workers who have been erecting Brasília. These soldiers of Novacap had reached the supreme moment of their effort and were saluted by their superiors for the dedication with which they had labored to make this ceremony a reality. They were men from all the corners of Brazil.

'Symbolic Flame' Brought

At six o'clock the military columns which had completed a march from Salvador, State of Bahia, to Brasília and others from Rio de Janeiro to the new capital came into view. Directly behind them were the athletes bringing "the symbolic flame of national unity" with which they lit the eternal light, which stands in front of the Pavilion of the Authorities.

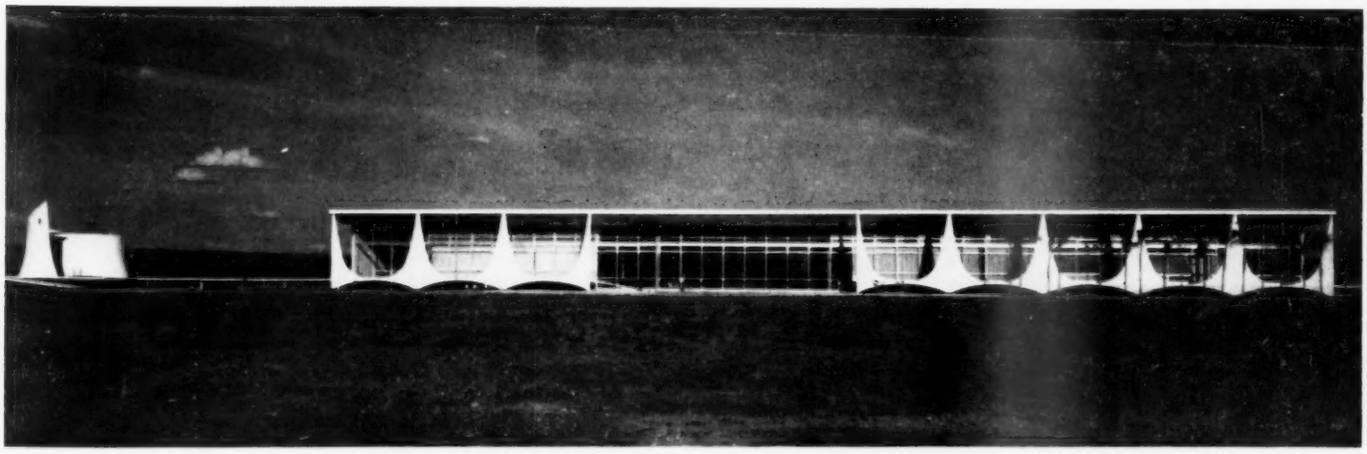
At seven o'clock the Naval Fusiliers Band gave a concert of military music Part of their performance was accompanied by a fireworks display over the Monumental Axis. At nine o'clock there was a party for all who had come.

Planalto Palace

For the invited guests of the President there was a formal reception at the Planalto Palace. This marked the first time that a formal reception has been held in the President's work quarters, all previous ceremonies having been limited to the residential Palace of the Dawn. At this reception there were in evidence the white ties of full dress and military uniforms replete with decorations.

On April 22 Dr. Kubitschek tendered a luncheon to the Papal

The Palace of the Dawn Now the Official Residence



The magnificent Palace of the Dawn has superseded Catete Palace as the official residence of the President of Brazil. It is as much an expression of the mid-twentieth century as its predecessor reflected the gracious living of the mid-nineteenth. Its lines, its furnishings, its art all represent contemporary Brazilian taste. All visitors who have seen it have been unanimous in their expression of appreciation. At the left is the family chapel.

Legate. At 9 p.m. there was a symphony concert featuring Brazilian music. On the twenty-third Dr. Kubitschek opened the Exposition of the Government's Goals, which set forth the objectives of his administration. At nine o'clock there was a Brasília festival, concluding the formal part of the program.

Keys Ceremony

There had been on the day before the opening, that is, at 5 p.m. on April 20, an informal gathering of the residents of Brasília, during which Sr. Israel Pinheiro, the president of the Authority which built the new capital, gave Dr. Kubitschek the keys to the city. Two hours later the President of the Republic, the president of the Chamber of Deputies, the vice president of the Senate, the Chief Justice of the Federal Supreme Tribunal, the Ministers of State and the chiefs of the presidential civil and military staffs, drove to the airport to receive the Papal Legate, His Eminence Manoel Cardinal Cerejeira.

Fifteen minutes later His Eminence recited a Field Mass of Thanks before the assembled multitude, which had waited for his arrival at the airport. At the moment of the elevation of the Consecrated Host the Band of the Naval Fusiliers played the national anthem and the city sprang to life as the reflectors were illuminated. The inauguration ceremonies had officially begun.

Significance of Brasília

During the course of his addresses concerning Brasília, President Kubitschek expressed the reasons for the urgency of transfering the capital of Brazil to the Great Central Plateau. He called Brasília the synthesis of all the targets set forth in his Goals Program, representing the effort to give the interior of the country the same kind of progress limited up to now to the shore-line area.

The division of a country into two disjointed parts he held untenable. The Goals Program of the Federal Government requires a solid and a balanced infrastructure.

He said further: "In a few words, Brasília will signify the discipline and the economic equilibrium of the Nation, which for some four hundred years has really been developing only along the litoral band. It has become necessary to bring discipline into its unorganized progress, giving it unity, lacing it together without permitting the continuance of the unequal and unjust differences in the standards of living which some day might have threatened national unity itself.

Political Benefits

"Politically, bringing the capital into the interior will not only liberate the Federal Government from those pressures which constrain it and hinder administrative action, but will give it a better and more realistic situation in which it will be able more calmly to face the problems and the needs of the Brazilian Federation, which is even today a brotherhood of the rich and the poor.

"The Brazilian democratic processes will attain a new high point of perfection as the seat of the Government is transferred from

(*See Page* 7)

The President Receives the United States Ambassador

Immediately following the flag raising ceremonies, President Kubitschek received the ambassadors of the foreign countries. Shown above in the photograph with Dr. Kubitschek is His Excellency the Ambassador from the United States, John Moors Cabot. The United States has expressed lively interest in Brasília from the first announcement of the project. An "embassy on wheels" actually a commodious trailer, was driven from Rio de Janeiro to Brasília at the time of the visit of President Eisenhower and has served as a temporary headquarters. Behind Dr. Kubitschek are the members of his cabinet, who also greeted the ambassadors who had come to pay their respects. This ceremony took place in the Palace of the Great Plateau, the working quarters of the Chief Executive. This is to be differentiated from the President's residence.

Velhacap, Old Capital of Rio de Janeiro, Now Has Become the New State of Guanabara

Brazilians have been referring to Rio de Janeiro as Velhacap, a word meaning "old capital," and formed on the basis of "Novacap" the popular name of the authority which has built Brasília. The former Federal District will now become the new state of Guanabara, a name borrowed from the great bay which washes one side of Rio de Janeiro.

According to a law which went into effect on April 14, provision is made for the convocation of a Constituent Assembly of the State of Guanabara. On the date of the coming into being of this assembly, all of the rights and duties of the old Federal District are to be transferred to the state of Guanabara without indemnification for the public services of a local nature which were maintained by the Federal Government. These services and their staffs will pass to the jurisdiction of the State of Guanabara and become subject to the laws of the new state. Specifically, the services include the public ministry, the military police, the fire department, the department of correction and the department of public safety.

On October 3, 1960, the Governor of the State of Guanabara and the deputies of the Legislative Assembly will be elected. This group will function initially as the Constituent Assembly. The term of the Governor will last for five years, that of the deputies until January 31, 1963. The Legislative Assembly will have a term of four months to promulgate a constitution. If this period ends before a constitution has been agreed upon, the State of Guanabara will become part of the State of Rio de Janeiro and governed by the already established agencies.

The present legislative power will continue to be exercised until the constitution is promulgated by the Board of Alderman of the Federal District, popularly elected on October 3, 1958.

Brasília Will Shift Focus to Interior

Inauguration Day Speeches See Huge National Profit Accruing from Move

(*From Page* 6)

a crowded metropolis, where it is subject to the most immediate party demands, to the new place of tranquility, where decisions can be better permitted to ripen and where the return on labor will inevitably increase.

Profit to States

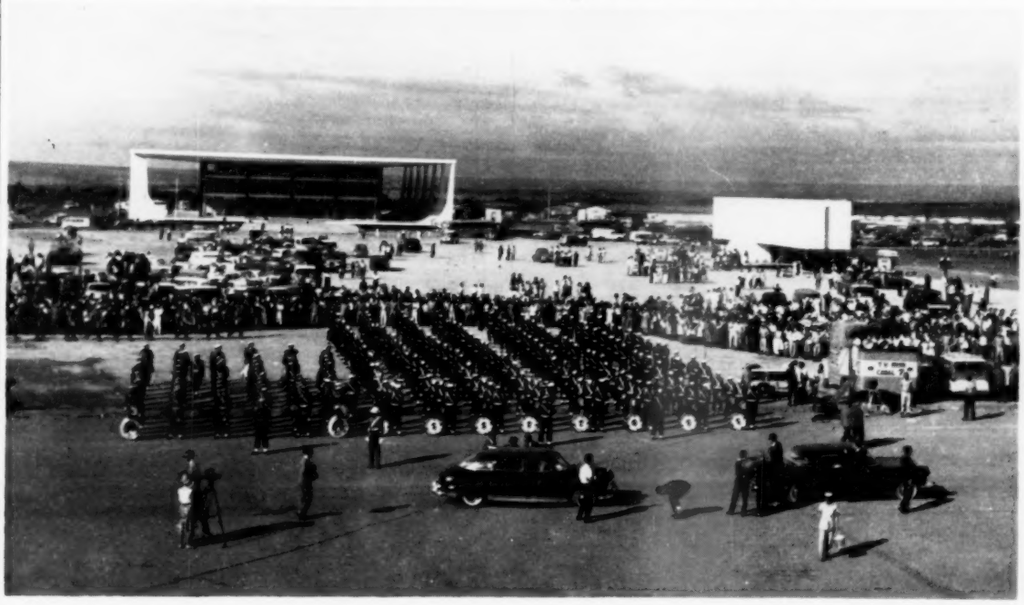
"The political life of the States will also profit from the move with the settlement of their public figures in the new capital since up to now they had become absorbed in the opportunities offered them in Rio de Janeiro. Socially the leveling of the economy and of the national patrimony, the incorporation of millions of our countrymen who live, abandoned and hopeless, in the vast and impoverished regions of the country into the Brazilian reality are all factors in the progress and the wellbeing which are represented by what Brasília stands for.

"The new roads, the new frontiers of communication made necessary by Brasília, will contribute decidedly toward bringing about a better and a more just life. This is the fundamental aspiration of our people today and among us it has acquired a more urgent meaning in the light of the conditions of our underdevelopment. From Brasília, finally, will come the balance, the force, for the harmonious development of this country, one which will rebound to the greater good of its people."

Other Celebrations

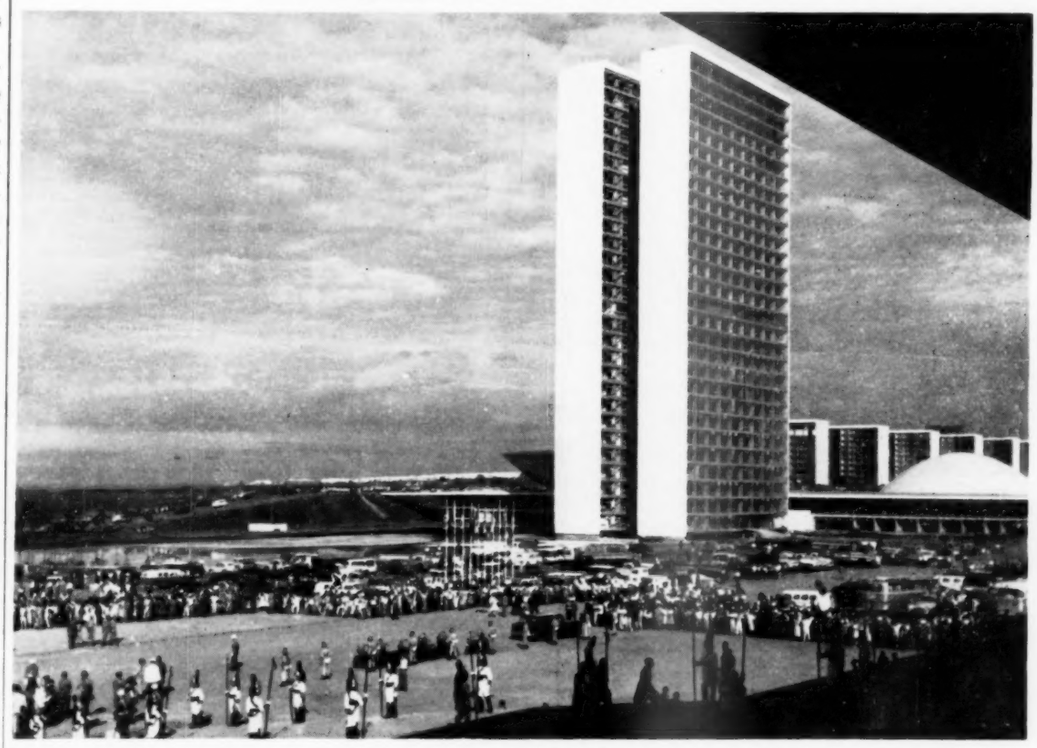
The celebration of the opening of Brasília also took place in various world capitals. Brazilian ambassadors entertained in honor of the event. In Washington, His Excellency the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, Walther Moreira Salles, gave a luncheon to the representatives of the American nations. At the Brazilian Consulate in New York there was a "salute to Brasília." Participating in this commemoration were the Consular Corps of all the Latin American nations.

Before the Federal Supreme Tribunal



Shown above is the Brazilian Supreme Court, where the eleven justices adjudicate the decisions at the highest legal level. The building has the characteristic column of the Palace of the Dawn but otherwise is quite individualized. The building is located in the Plaza of the Three Powers, where there were simultaneous inauguration ceremonies for the three divisions of the Government. The installation session of the Federal Supreme Tribunal was presided over by its chief, Minister Frederico de Barros Barreto. Witnessing the ceremony were the Nation's leading legal scholars and practitioners.

The Plaza of the Three Powers



The two buildings dominating the picture above are the working offices of the Congress of Brazil. The bowl shaped buildings on either side are the chambers of the two houses. The buildings in the right background are the offices of the various ministries. The guard of honor in the foreground is wearing its display helmets and carrying pikes, both ceremonial gear, remnants of the past.

OPPORTUNITIES IN BRAZILIAN TRADE

The Brazilian Government Trade Bureau has received the following inquiries and offers from businessmen in Brazil. These inquiries are published as received and no representation is made as to standings of listed firms. We suggest that the parties interested write directly to these firms, via airmail, as well as to the office, at 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

BUYERS WANTED

WOODS, RR SLEEPERS—José Carvalho, Rua Tenente Possolo 24-A, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

OITICICA OIL, carnauba wax, vegetable fibers and oils, minerals, raw materials, products in general. Julio Cesar Rosado, Export Agent, Caixa Postal 15, Mossoró, RN, Brazil. Cable Address: "Jucero."

WOODS IN GENERAL (logs, rough and finished lumber)—Bloisi, Oliveira & Araujo, Caixa Postal 597, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil.

JABORANDI LEAVES—Lago & Cia., Rua Paiandu 904, Teresina, Piauí, Brazil.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS and other products, including cattle hoofs, horns and urea, and automatic electric showers. A. Phenney C. Silva, Av. Presidente Vargas 968, São Paulo, Brazil.

TIMBER—Hardwoods, fine woods, woods in general. Sociedade Exportadora de Madeiras e Café Ltda., Caixa Postal 9, Vitoria, Espirito Santo, Brazil. Cable Address: "Semcal."

FABRICS, YARNS (woolen and linen textiles including carded, worsted and tropical fabrics; woolen yarns)—Lanifício Piritubá S. A., Caixa Postal 600, São Paulo, Brazil. Cable Address: "Lanituba."

SISAL TWINE — P. Keglevich de Buy, Caixa Postal 2186, Porto Alegre, Brazil. Cable Address: "Keglevich."

PRODUCTS OF N.E. BRAZIL (including sisal fibers, hides and skins, castor oil, castor beans, processed goatskins). Gerson S. A., Caixa Postal 8, João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brazil. Cable Address: "Ersen."

ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS (blood meal, meat, fish, liver, hoof and horn meal)—Rami Raskin, Animais, Representações Ltda., Av. Pres. Antonio Carlos 615—Grupo 903, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable Address: "Ramiras."

BRAZILIAN PRODUCTS (including sisal, sunflower, honey, sweet potato starch, potato)—Comercial e Exportadora Reino Ltda., Caixa Postal 4869, São Paulo, Brazil.

"TRADE OPPORTUNITIES"
for American firms

The Brazilian Government Trade Bureau also accepts advertisements from U.S. firms wishing to reach interested parties in Brazil in its weekly "BOLETIM AMERICANO", in Portuguese, widely distributed in Brazil. U.S. firms wishing to import Brazilian products and desiring to use these facilities are invited to write to: Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

PARANÁ PINE — Ernesto Caspary, President of Agro Industrial Anita Garibaldi Ltda. (Mr. Caspary may be reached at the Hotel Commodore in New York City for the next two months.)

SELLERS WANTED

REBUILT OFFICE MACHINES — Heraldo Jubilut, Rua Xavier de Toledo 316—S/507, São Paulo, Brazil.

CHEMICALS; also pharmaceuticals, insecticides and machinery for the pharmaceutical industry. Comercial Sebastião Correia de Mello S. A., Caixa Postal 62, Natal, RN, Brazil.

LAND & REAL ESTATE

LAND NEAR VOLTA REDONDA — A 3,120 and a 7,520-sq. meter tract adjacent to Volta Redonda for sale. Other tracts available near Brasília. Joaquim Couto, Caixa Postal 3385, São Paulo, Brazil.

COFFEE PLANTATION—A 1,440-acre coffee plantation in Paraná is offered for $200,000. Already in production, the property is offered with equipment, etc. Details from: Waldemar Monteiro, Rua Buenos Aires 20—S/503, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Would You Like to Receive The 'Brazilian Bulletin'?

The *Brazilian Bulletin* is published twice a month by the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau in New York. It is sent without charge to those who are interested in Brazil economically and culturally. If you wish your name added to the mailing list please write to the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau in New York, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York.

IRON ORE BEDS—153 acres in the state of Rio de Janeiro containing rich deposits of calcite is offered for sale. Price of Cr$15,000,000 includes equipment and buildings. M. Camargo, 11 Riverside Drive (16TE), New York 23, N. Y. Telephone: Trafalgar 4-7330.

REPRESENTATIVES

Will represent in Brazil exporters of dried green peas, caustic soda flakes, chemical products, naphtaline, raw materials, foodstuffs, etc. Sete Mares Importação-Exportação Ltda., Caixa Postal 7323, São Paulo, Brazil. Cable Address: "Fonteboa."

Space salesman sought in U. S. for the "Reporter Filatélico," a stamp-collectors' magazine with wide Latin American distribution. Frederico C. Ortweiler, Reporter Filatélico, Caixa Postal 1491, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUSINESS SERVICES (market research, commissions for buyers and sellers)—Abram Wexler, Rua Antonio Carlos 604—Apt. 72, São Paulo, Brazil.

AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICE — Slides, 16mm. films, radio and TV programs, electrical transcriptions produced on latest equipment. U. S. firms interested in the audio-visual approach to their Brazilian promotion are invited to inquire about these services. Commercial Dept., CAVE — Centro Audio-Visual Evangelico, Caixa Postal 943, Campinas, SP, Brazil.

PATENTS—This firm will act as agents in placing foreign patents with Brazilian enterprises on a royalty basis. Exp. e Imp. Meridional Ltda., Rua Miguel Couto 35—Gr. 703, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable address: "Mercomex."

POSITION WANTED—Brazilian, with background in accounting, insurance, radio repair, masonry and painting, wishes to live and work in U. S. Speaks Portuguese, French, Spanish, Italian, German and English. Antonio Damasceno Feitosa, Rua José Bonifácio 367—And. 5, São Paulo, Brazil.

INVESTMENT — Investing partner sought for the building of a swimming pool in São Paulo. A. Missiroli, Rua Vasco da Gama 68—s/6, São Paulo, Brazil.

PHARMACEUTICAL LICENSEE — Drug manufacturer seeks royalty arrangements with U. S. firms for production of their formulae. Comercial Sebastião Correia de Mello S.A., Rua Teotonio Freire 215, Natal, RN, Brazil.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT — This firm manufactures and acts as exclusive agents for the railroad industry. Will consider offers for representation and manufacture of items under license. Evesantos — Equipamento Ferroviario Ltda., Caixa Postal 226, São Paulo, Brazil.

ASSISTANT—Brazilian, 26, with engineering and business background, offers services to individual or company that has investment or business plans in Brazil. Has good contacts. J. Lopes, P. O. Box 11, Inglewood, Calif.

MAP OF MATO GROSSO—35 x 35 inches, showing many of the new roads and communities. Postpaid, $3.00. R. E. Harden, 2320 Green Street, Merced, Calif.

PLANT ENGINEER, OPERATIONS — American, with M. E., 10 years experience in Brazil, married, wishes to return permanently to Brazil. Write P. O. Box 62, Highland, Illinois, for details.

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